



Forever told that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

New Tax Bill.

There does not appear to be much progress at Washington on the tax bill. A new bill is to be introduced. Superlatives and luxuries will be more heavily taxed. Wealth should be taxed, while the means for its production should not be burdened. The committee in both houses, have to doubt received new ideas on the subject of taxation, since the publication of the details of the measure proposed, and much time would have been saved if that publication had been made sooner.

Ben McCulloch Dead.

The Memphis Appeal of March 13th publishes an account of the battle of Pea Ridge, given by a rebel officer who had arrived at Memphis, says that McCulloch and McIntosh were both killed, besides many other officers. The commandant of Fort Smith issued an order for the burial of McCulloch at that place, on the 9th of March. There is little doubt, from the concurrent testimony from our own army, and also from the enemy, that the celebrated Gen. Ben McCulloch is dead. He was a Tennesseean by birth, and went to Texas with Crockett, in 1835, fought the Mexicans and Indians. He was afterwards a member of the Texas legislature, a ranger and a spy in the Mexican war, in 1855 United States marshal of Texas, and since the outbreak of this rebellion a traitor to his country. He was a dashing partisan leader, but not a good general.

DIDN'T RETREAT BUT WITHDREW.—The Memphis Appeal, in giving an account of the Pea Ridge fight, says that General Van Dorn attacked the enemy in their second position, "and while the fighting was going on withdrew his whole army." "Gen. Van Dorn," it adds, "is not whipped and cannot be." "The world, however, will persist in believing that the withdrawal was a defeat. The Appeal admits a loss of 2,000 killed and wounded, among whom were a large number of officers."

FROM MEMPHIS.—A former resident of Davenport, Iowa, has arrived at Cairo from Memphis. He reports that Gov. Harris has gone to Corinth, Miss. The mayor of Memphis has threatened to hang the first man who sets fire to the city, in case of an attack, and the colored commanding the confederates, says "if evacuation becomes necessary the mayor would be the first man hung." Impressments have become general, and people are taken from stores and dwellings and marched off to the camp of instruction. Union men are leaving in great numbers. There are no fortifications at Memphis.

KANSAS IS FULL OF MISSOURI CONTRABANDS. Their number is estimated at 6,000, of whom 5,000 arrived after the rebellion broke out. Gen. Lane brought over 2,500, and Johnston 1,500 more. Thousands beside contraband on "God's Bridge," as they style the line with which the Missouri river was recently covered.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE acknowledges that "the western men fight like heroes," and that it seems "fit to long period is required to make them fit to fight for their country." That is so, and the east does not to accord this credit to our western soldiers. It is not necessary that they should be camped and reviewed at Washington seven months to teach them how to whip the rebels, who themselves have had no training in the field. If the generals at the east had left the west entirely alone, the Mississippi river to its mouth would have been ours long ago.

JEFF. DAVIS REPORTED COMING WEST.—A telegram, dated Richmond, March 11th, is published in the Memphis Appeal, which says that Jeff. Davis is coming west. It would not be surprising if the rebels should retire from Virginia to the southwest, and make their strongest resistance there. Their intentions must soon be known if the army of the Potomac moves forward rapidly.

GOV. SPRAGUE AND SLAVERY.—Governor Sprague will soon be called an "abolitionist" by the Milwaukee News. He has always been a democrat, and has been nominated by re-nominated by all parties as a candidate for re-election. He has recently printed an address, in which he says:

"It is a superficial view, therefore, of the present national crisis, which supposes that this conflict can end and leave things as it found them. * * * We must cross this food that swells and foams, or abandon the national hopes of a glorious future. The issue already made between oppression and liberty must be fought out to the end now, or re-fought hereafter, under aggravated circumstances. Slavery re-established, and the same consequences essentially would follow again. * * * To propose, therefore, that the Union shall survive and its glory and power be triumphantly restored and perpetuated, is virtually to doom slavery to speedy extinction. The preservation of the Union and the destruction of slavery are inseparable; age, identical now; and he who votes for one necessarily votes for the other."

Report Taylor at Bull Run.

The following is an extract from a letter from General Taylor to the New York Tribune, dated the 12th of March:

The hills now sloped down eastward toward Bull Run, which was some two-thirds of a mile distant. The creek here makes a bend from south to south-east, leaving a broad space on the left side, which is right bank, but occupied by the rebel batteries, is high, and steep. A narrow gulley leads to the ford. Along the crest of the bank, which is forty or fifty feet high, runs a single trench, somewhat larger than a rifle-pit. I saw no signs of a masked battery, and am told by officers who examined other parts of the bank, that they also saw no traces of any. Between Manassas Junction and the stone bridge—a distance of five miles—there is not a single fortification. I am not able to discover any evidence that the rebels had any entrenched batteries at Bull Run. Their artillery was no doubt masked by the trees and bushes, but it was hauled down to its position and hauled back again after the battle.

The ford—indicated on Corbett's map as the point where the rebel cavalry charge was made across the stream upon Rickett's batteries—was easily passed, the water not rising to our saddle skirts. It took a road leading from the bottom through groves of short yellow pine, which was dryer than that through the open fields, and thus missed the site of the hand to hand fight over the battery; but I discovered a rebel encampment to the right, in a sheltered hollow. There were quarters for a regiment, the huts well built of squared logs, stopped with clay. The roofs, however, had been carried away, and the collection of all traces of a recent occupation showed that many weeks must have elapsed since they were abandoned. It is, indeed, possible that they were never wholly completed. After winding for a mile or two through the woods, I came upon the Warrenton turnpike, a short distance east of the stone bridge.

I had ridden across the left skirt of the battle field, the main portion of which was now between me and Bull Run, on both sides of the turnpike. The last low hill on this side of the stream was the main position assumed by our forces. Sherman's battery was still further on, beyond a house, still standing, which was then used as a hospital for the several regiments of cavalry in the fight, and who rode over the ground last evening, that our batteries were placed too low on that memorable day. The true positions were neglected, and we suffered far more than, from the nature of the ground, was really necessary.

[Let me here remark that a commander, with any amount of theoretical military knowledge, will utterly fail, unless he has that which not more than one man in fifty possesses—a topographical eye. Ability to comprehend at a glance the character of a position—to measure, at once, heights, distances, and bearings—to be so familiar with the character of the ground in the earth's surface, as to guess what is not seen—all this, which the trapper and the hunter must have, the most perfect product of West Point may fail to possess. Not one of the many descriptions of the Bull Run fight which I have read, gives me a satisfactory idea of the ground, now that I have looked over it.]

The most vulnerable approach to Manassas, apparently, is that way of Blackburn's Road. Here, however, Gen. Taylor was instructed not to bring on an action, and "re-connoissance in force" which terminated in the withdrawal of our troops might have had a different termination, had the affair been vigorously pressed and supported. These two opposite banks of Bull Run is a rough lower end, at the Stone Bridge, and meets almost imperceptibly into the plain of Manassas; the masked batteries might have been shelled from the knoll on this side, and the stream, at that season, must have been easily fordable for infantry. Of course if our leaders at that time believed that "three successive victories" beyond the stream had to be scaled before reaching the "high tableland of Manassas," they were right in acting with proper caution. In summer, when the woods, in full leaf, hide much that is now visible, the weak points may have been thoroughly masked. I am told, in fact, that a great deal of the ground is level since July, but I cannot understand why a reconnaissance in force, at the end of November, should not have developed satisfactory reasons for an advance at that time. But nothing of the sort was ever made.

From the battle-field of Bull Run the ground is undulating, but with a gradual increase of elevation, to Centerville, a distance of four miles. In fact, from the low hill upon which "China's House" stands, I saw the long fortified ridge towering high above the surrounding country, and have no doubt but that it is the highest land between the foot of the Alleghany spurs and the Potomac at Quantico. There were a few contrabands, the most of whom seemed to have been very recently captured.

It was nearly sunset when I reached Centerville, hungry, thirsty, and sore from ten hours in a rough saddle. There was no cheerful excitement to sustain me, under the weight of fatigue. Utterly dispirited, ashamed and humiliated, I returned from this visit to the rebel stronghold, feeling that their retreat is our defeat. For seven months we have waited, organizing a powerful army, until its drill and equipment should be so complete that we might safely advance against the "Gibraltar" of rebellion; we have forbore to make a single step forward, until perfectly sure that we should not have to step back again; we have allowed the river communication to our capital to be interrupted, our prestige of nation to be endangered, the patience of our noble people to be stretched to the utmost, and the wings of the vast line of operations to be weakened, that we might not fail when the long-delayed hour for action came. And now, since we have moved, we see that our enemies, like the Chinese, have frightened us by the sound of gongs and the wailing of devil's masks. We have invented a huge, expensive steam engine, in order to extract the lungs from a flea, but when we put on steam, the flea makes another jump!

I am not a military man, you know, I could be easily puzzled by a dexterous use of the technology of a staff officer. I hear on good authority, that several officers of high rank have declared today: "The fortifications at Centerville were perfectly unassailable." I feel glad to hear this. What contemptible ideas they must entertain of our gallant soldiers! I have seen Cerro Gordo; the position at Centerville is not so strong; yet we took Cerro Gordo. I have seen Chapultepec; it is five times as formidable; yet we took it. I have seen Narva; the hill is twice as steep, and twice as high; yet 8,000 Swedes, rushing up it, drove 50,000 Russians under Peter the Great, from their entrenchments. This is supposing, of course, that we should be so obliging as to attack the rebels just where they could most easily defend, omitting the opportunities of turning their position.—It is used to me that I am a civilian. We have escaped a terrible danger, and gained a great and a bloodless victory.—

conclusions.

I do not wish to be understood as blaming any individual. I was most favorably impressed, last fall, with the bearing of Gen. McClellan, and with his evident success in revolving order out of chaos. I have deprecated the popular impatience

with the inaction of the army of the Potomac during the winter, and insisted that the organizing power which had moulded a demoralized military into obedient capacity for action should be allowed to develop its plan in its own good time, without interference. It is for this authority to judge where the blame lies. But, using my eyes and ears—employing (modestly speaking) average powers of deduction—I cannot escape the following conclusions:

First: That the topographical character of the position at Manassas has been wholly misunderstood. Instead of a high plain with ascending terraces, furnishing concentric lines of defense, it is a low plain, of which the only natural advantage is the stream of Bull Run, with a low bluff bank.

Second: That the position at Centerville, though naturally formidable to an advance from Fairfax, has no flank or rear defenses, is imperfectly fortified, and from all indications never had any heavy siege guns.

Third: That the three or four small forts near Manassas Junction, on an open plain, do not constitute a strategic position of any importance.

Fourth: That the strongest of the rebel works was inferior, both in construction and armament, to the weakest of our forts on the Virginia side of Washington.

Fifth: That the rebels never had, at any time, in all the camps between Centerville and Manassas, more than 75,000 men.

Sixth: That an advance of our whole army made any time since the first of November last, would very likely have reached Manassas with as much expedition and as little loss as the advance at this time. It is scarcely likely that the rebels, who have been, all along, so well informed as to our strength and our contemplated movements, would have hazarded an engagement which must have resulted disastrously to us.

Correspondence of the Janesville Daily Gazette.
Letter from the Capital.

WASHINGTON, March 17, 1862.
EDITORS GAZETTE.—Enclosed I send a slip cut from the National Intelligencer of Saturday. A beautiful commentary it is upon the conduct of the war upon the Potomac.

During my short tarry here, I have come in possession of facts that should cause the cheek of every American citizen to burn with shame. I have not the time to spare in writing, and if I had, should become so mad as to render myself unintelligible. Suffice it to say, that I passed a day with our Wisconsin regiments, and am happy to write that our Rock county boys are, with but few exceptions, in good health, and all anxious for the time when they too may have an opportunity to distinguish themselves as our other western troops here.

You may expect to hear a good report from Brig. Gen. King's brigade directly, as McDowell's division is moving to day, to embark at Alexandria for some point not made known at this time. Undoubtedly Norfolk and Richmond are destined to feel the effects of a brave and loyal army in their midst, and that very soon.

It will be gratifying to the many friends of Dr. Palmer to know that he enjoys the universal respect of the entire brigade, to which he has administered as brigade surgeon for some time.

But few deaths have occurred in our home companies. One of the most painful was that of Mr. Cotts. Through some mistake, either of the druggist in putting up, or the surgeon in administering, the wrong medicine was given to five, from the effects of which Mr. Cotts died.

I would be pleased to write a long letter, as I have seen and learned much that I think would interest your readers, but cannot possibly do so, as the cars very soon leave for Philadelphia, and I must hasten away.

Yours,
C. MINER.

THE GREAT FORTS—THE ENEMY AT CENTREVILLE.

Human history contains no parallel to the military performances on the Potomac, of which the finale is the bill pending in the house, to impose an annual internal tax upon the people of this country, estimated to produce one hundred millions of dollars. When the facts are all brought out and established by such evidence as is necessary to inspire belief in what is apparently so incredible, it is not merely America which will be amazed. Blundering as stupendous will receive, as it deserves, the attention of the world.

We obtained yesterday, from a most careful and reliable gentleman, for many years a member of congress, who had just arrived here from a thorough personal inspection of Centerville and Manassas, the following accounts:

The fortifications at Centerville, (designated by the letters of the alphabet), have the number of embrasures, and of wooden guns pointing terrifically through them, as stated below:

Batteries.	Embrasures.	Wooden Guns.
A	7	7
B	7	7
C	3	1
D	7	3
E	5	2
F	9	7
G	5	5
H	7	5
I	4	—

Number of embrasures 54

Number of wooden guns 31

The guns were pine logs, charred black, with muzzles delineated with chalk, and properly protruded from the embrasures.

No real guns had ever been mounted. This was the representation made by the negroes, and the appearances inside of the fortifications were perfectly correct.

A negro, who had been kept at work for months by the rebels, reports them as having said that these pine logs would answer just as well to "shoot the enemy."

Of the numbers of the rebels, the highest estimate obtainable from the negroes, was sixty thousand men, and this was predicated upon the basis of one thousand men to a regiment, which is about double the actual fact.

The bulk of the rebels were at Centerville, as appears by the huts in which they lived. Our informant says, that the most intelligent person he saw thought that the number at Centerville was twenty thousand. The rebels had at Centerville about twenty pieces of field artillery.

The fortifications at Manassas, five in number, had been mounted with real guns, and guns, too, of good size and description. But, of course, they were not formidable to those who kept out of their reach, and these works could easily have been passed on either flank, and reduced by cutting off their communications in the rear, if a direct assault was not thought desirable.

But the works at Centerville were a mere sham, built only to "show," and most admirably serving that purpose.

It was for the nineteenth century, and for this new world, that these performances on the Potomac were reserved. The old world was too much exhausted, and former centuries had not the necessary science and money, even if they had the genius. An

Fire at La Crosse.

A very destructive fire occurred at La Crosse, on Wednesday evening, commencing about half-past four. The Wisconsin says:

A chimney belonging to the Augusta House had burned out about 3 P. M., and the fire caught from this. When discovered, the fire had made considerable headway, and as the wind was blowing strong from the north-east, it very soon swept across Front street with great violence. It was carried across Pearl street on which and Front the Augusta House was situated, and from thence across Front, burning thus nearly all of the buildings on the block on which the hotel was, and on the three adjacent blocks. The fire was finally stopped by pulling down buildings, and by the activity of the firemen. The fire lasted about five hours.

The Augusta House was kept by Pierce & Hartwell, and was well known throughout the state. Most of the furniture was either burned or badly damaged. Next to it was a two story wooden building occupied as a grocery. Goods mostly saved, and the building was not damaged. Next, a one and a half story wooden building used as a grocery, and the American House, a two and a half story wooden building.

Ten other wooden buildings on this street, were burned, occupied as clothing stores, saloons, livery and flour and feed stores. On the opposite block the fire extended to Davis' livery, all wooden buildings, including the Farmers' Home. The fire then extended down Front street and was only stopped by tearing down two small buildings. The brick building diagonally opposite the Augusta House was not burned, but several wooden buildings beyond it were destroyed. The loss is estimated at \$100,000. We regret to chronicle so disastrous a fire in our sister city, but with its well known energy the loss will soon be repaired by the erection of better buildings.

Further from Island No. 10.

The correspondent of the Chicago Times, writing from the gunboat fleet, under date of the 19th, says:

The Monitor and mortars have been throwing shot and shell all night, and during the morning at long intervals. The Monitor City has a good range, and is near the Missouri shore in an eddy, where she is comparatively motionless. Nearly all her shot fell on the upper Kentucky shore. No response from the enemy since early last night.

Col. Bissell, of the engineer regiment, arrived last night from New Madrid by land. You will see by the map I sent you that it is about three miles across the neck of land and over twenty by water. The firing heard here yesterday morning and the night before was, as suspected, caused by the attempt of rebel gunboats to pass Point Pleasant. There were six of them; two were sunk and the balance got by. Additional guns have been planted at Point Pleasant, so as to prevent them running back, and the rebel fort occupied and manned by Gen. Pope at New Madrid will prevent their coming further up. They are between two fires and can do no harm.

Gen. Pope has sufficient force to co-operate with the gunboats, and attack the rebels in the rear on the Kentucky shore, but has no transports to cross the river in, and the river being so high and swift it is impossible to cross in rafts and sweeps. So matters have remained since our arrival here. Pope and his gallant command have been obliged to rest on their honors, and anxious to join or co-operate with us in conquering this point, known as Island No. 10, although nine-tenths of their guns and force are on the Kentucky shore. They could distinctly hear the cannonading for the last four days, and almost hear the shells burst, but could do nothing.

A scouting party from Pope's Corners discovered a deep slough, emptying near New Madrid, and, after some exploration, found that it had its source from the Mississippi river near this point. Col. Bissell immediately procured a skiff, ascended the slough, and struck the river about a mile above here. He thinks our steam tugs can get through, and has departed to make the experiment. If he is successful, a sufficient number of steam tugs can soon be run down there, which can in a short time transport across the river all the troops necessary to give the rebels battle in the rear. Nothing will be done here until this is accomplished, which will be if possible.

The gunboats could probably take this position of the enemy, but it would be accomplished with a fearful loss of life, and the greater portion of the gunboat fleet, which I understand Gen. Halleck and the authorities at Washington do not wish. Flag Officer Foote would take it, but it came down here for that purpose, but if the object of the war can be accomplished without hazarding so much, of course that plan will be adopted.

SENATORIAL CAUCUS.—A caucus of the republicans and Union men of the Ohio legislature was held on the 19th. There were several ballotings; on the last Mr. Wade had 47 votes, which was a majority of all present, but lacked four of enough to nominate him. The caucus adjourned till next Thursday.

One of the most revolting incidents of the war is the treatment of our soldiers who were killed at Ball's Bluff. A correspondent who visited that battle-field with Col. Geary last Tuesday morning says that it offered "the ghastliest spectacle ever seen, thirty or forty bodies, or skeletons rather, for crows and hogs had left but little else, protruding from the slight earth that did not cover them; here a head, or an arm, or a leg."

THE LATE STORM IN WESTERN NEW YORK.—Our western New York exchanges are filled with accounts of disasters and injuries to the farmers and orchardists of that section from the great storm of last Friday and Saturday. The streams were all heavily swollen and immense quantities of freshets took place. Vast extents of country were overflowed, railroad tracks submerged and culverts washed away. On the direct track of the New York Central, between Clyde and Palmyra, the track master passed over the road in a skiff for fifteen miles. In the tunnel near Syracuse the locomotive went through water three feet deep, extinguishing fires and covering the floors of passenger coaches. Along Niagara river and in the vicinity of Lockport, Albion, and Brockport, the damage not produced by inundation, but by the freezing of rain as it fell—was immense. Forests, houses, telegraph wires and fences were loaded down with ice.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.

Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

WASHINGTON, March 21.
HOUSE.—A joint resolution was passed authorizing the secretary of the navy to have the frigate Roanoke iron clad, and otherwise altered and improved at the earliest possible day.

The proceedings were confined to the sections fixing licenses. An amendment was adopted taxing wholesale dealers in liquors, distilled spirits, fermented liquors and wines of all kinds, \$100 for each license. The committee rose and the house adjourned till Monday.

SENATE.—Senate went into executive session.

NEW YORK, March 21.

A special dispatch states that the tax on leather and boots and shoes is to be modified.

Gen. Sigel was confirmed to-day by the senate as a major general of volunteers.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 21.

Southern advisers received here say that Yancey had arrived at New Orleans, and made a speech, avowing that he will not help in the war from England or France, and recommending retaliation by stopping the cultivation of cotton.

HOUSTON, Ala., March 21.

Parson Brownlow leaves for the north to-day.

To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DESPATCHES.

MILWAUKEE, March 22.

Nothing important in last night's dispatches. Nothing new from below.

NEW YORK, March 22.

Tribune's special says: Wm. O. Slade, of Ohio, was today appointed consul at Nice, upon the request of the Ohio delegation, supported by Secretary Chase.

Secretary Chase having withdrawn his tax bill, which he sent to the ways and means committee, they have commenced and nearly completed an elaborate, and it is said, most judicious bill, intended as a substitute for the bill now under discussion.

Many of the leading articles are taxed much higher than the house bill, and others much lower. The secretary recommends a higher tax on whiskey and tobacco, from 50 to 100 per cent.

The navy department has ordered of the builders of the Monitor, Messrs. C. S. Bushnell & Co., six more iron clad vessels, similar in construction, but more formidable. They are to be 204 or 205 instead of 170 feet long, and to carry two 15-inch instead of 11-inch Dahlgreen guns. The pilot turret, and the candle snuffer shape. The main armor of both will probably be a good deal thicker than the Monitor's. In some respects these new vessels will differ from the Monitor. It is intended that they shall be able to run 10 knots an hour, and shall be thoroughly sea-going. The proposals, under the navy department advertisement, for iron clads will be opened next Monday. It is not unlikely that a dozen similar to the Monitor will be contracted for.

Ward the steel gun maker has prepared plans for a mail war vessel, which some experts pronounce superior even to the Monitor.

Correspondence of the Tribune from Washington 21st, says: Gen. Blenker has at last been suspended. His division headquarters, Dr. S. Schott, who held to the general a monthly tax of \$500, has been cashiered by court martial for numerous frauds.

HERALD'S SPECIAL.—The notorious Dr. Merritt, the murderer of our Union pickets, was arrested south of the Occoquan, and brought to this city.

Times' special.—Frank Patterson's nomination as brigadier general has been considered, but is not yet confirmed. His error is that McClellan recommended him. Orders were to-day sent by the secretary of war to General Wright and Major General and troops to protect the entire overland route, mails, emigrants and treasure, which the government is anxious shall be carried on our own soil, and not through a foreign country.

A Union meeting will be held at Fairfax Court House, Virginia, to-morrow, the 22d, which will be addressed by Hon. John C. Underwood and others.

World's special.—The war department has discovered that certain persons have been engaged in furnishing them with bogus military information regarding the enemy's movements, and has ordered that such persons be arrested and punished.

MONTEAL, C. E. March 21.
The governor general delivered his speech this afternoon. He pays a high eulogium to Prince Albert. He refers to the Queen's special notice of the recent expression of Canadian loyalty. He congratulates the public at the satisfactory trade notwithstanding the partial interruption by the civil war now unhappily raging in the United States.

AFTERNOON DESPATCHES.

MADISON, March 22.

Two companies of Col. Mulligan's brigade arrived in a special train last night, and immediately proceeded to Camp Randall, and were quartered there. No resistance was offered. About 200 of the 17th regiment in charge of the Chicago boys left here at 10:15 o'clock this morning. A number have deserted and left the city.

WASHINGTON, March 22.
The bids for mail service in the western and northwestern states and on the Pacific coast, will be opened after the 31st inst. A very large number of proposals have already been received, showing active competition among contractors, and unmixed confidence in the stability of the government.

The sanitary commission sent yesterday about 9,000 pounds of hospital clothing and bedding to the hospital of Maj. Gen. Burnside's division.

HARTFORD, March 22.

Steamer America, Liverpool 8th, via Georgetown 9th, has arrived at this port. Her dates are two days later. There had been an important debate in the house of commons on the American blockade.

Breadstuffs quiet. Provisions quiet and dull.

PORT MONROE, March 21.

All quiet here. There is no news. A flag of truce was sent out this morning for the accommodation of an officer of the French navy, desiring to go south. The rebel officers and crews were very uncommittal, and gathered no news from them. No newspapers received.

BASTON, Pa., March 22.
B. S. Kellogg, of Scranton, has received a letter from an officer of the 49th Pennsylvania regiment, dated Key West, 10th inst., which says a prize last evening. She was captured in attempting to run the blockade. Her sailors were taken to jail. One of them, to whom attention was directed by the whiteness of hands, was identified by several officers as the famous Yancey. A newspaper correspondent also recognized him. He is confined in the calaboose here.

WASHINGTON, March 22.

We are assured, from a perfectly reliable source, that there is not an Armstrong gun in this country, nor has Sir Wm. Armstrong ever made guns for any other service than that of the British government. The large rebel ordnance procured from England by the rebels, were made at the Downmore works, and after the designs of Capt. Blakey, formerly of the Royal Artillery.

About 20 of these Blakey guns, 100-pounders, rifled cannon, have been delivered to the rebels, which, with 30 smooth bore cannon, constitute all the heavy ordnance of the enemy obtained from abroad which has escaped capture.

Most of the rifled cannon used by the rebels have been smooth navy guns rifled, and many of them have burst from the enormous strain put upon them, which they were not designed to bear.

Lieut. Worden is improving. His friends are now confident that he will completely recover his eyesight.

The Markets.

NEW YORK, March 22.

Flour receipts 7,851 barrels. Market quiet and unchanged. Wheat market dull and drooping, without business of importance doing.

Legislative.

FRIDAY, March 22.

SENATE.—A light attendance, but a working session. A long time was occupied in the discussion of a proposition to confer the title of "colonel" upon the allotment commissioners of this state. Senator Quentin was strenuous for the measure—insisting that it was right in many particulars—that if they should be shot, it would be much more honorable to be shot with a uniform on, than in citizens' dress—that he was very anxious to see his friends Stewart and Holton in uniform—that he would be willing himself to serve in this capacity for nothing, if allowed to wear a uniform—but if not, he would not perform the duties at any price. The proposition was favored by Senators Hopkins and Kellogg, and opposed by Senators Hazleton, Joiner and Cady. The clause was finally stricken out. A large number of bills were considered and referred to a third reading. No measure has yet been devised for a revision of the tax laws; and all resolutions for a reference of the subject have been laid upon the table in one or the other of the houses. Before adjournment Senator Bean offered a resolution referring this subject to the committee on finance in the senate, and ways and means in the assembly, which lies over for consideration.

AN ASSEMBLY.—A large number of leaves of absence were granted till Tuesday and Wednesday next week. Mr. Ellis, of Brown, was elected speaker pro tem, by nearly a unanimous vote. Mr. Beardsley being called away for some days. The judiciary committee reported in favor of a settlement by arbitration of the old claim of the Rock river canal company. The senate bill, granting the swamp lands to the counties in which they are situated, was ordered to a third reading.—Madison Journal.

SNOW STORM.—We learn that the snow storm yesterday afternoon, was very severe east of us. At Chicago the snow is a foot in depth. Very little fell here.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SPRING PRINTS & DE LAINES!

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

of MARCH, 1852, the mortgaged premises, to wit: all tract of land lying and being a part of the following, to wit:—bounded on the west laid out on section number two (2) north, of township number one north, commencing at the point where the line of the said city and Beloit road crosses the said city, and extending east towards the Second street in Monticello the east by the west line of road running along the east side of the said city, as a first mentioned road, and on the north by the said city, to the place where it crosses the line of the said city, and on the east by the said city, and on the south by the said city, exclusive of the said city, and the expenses of said sale.—Dated this 1st day of MARCH, 1852.
J. M. PUTNAM, Sheriff.
Rock Co., Wis.
Attorneys.